Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-12. (canceled)

13. (Previously presented) A method for treating diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.

14. (canceled)

15. (canceled)

16. (Currently amended) The method of Claim 13 further comprising administering to said mammal ~~an additional active agent selected from the group consisting of an antihyperlipidemic agent; a plasma HDL-raising agent; antihypercholesterolemic agent; a cholesterol biosynthesis inhibitor; an acyl coenzyme A: a cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitor; probucol; nicotinic acid and the salts thereof; niacinamide; a cholesterol absorption inhibitor; a bile acid sequestrant anion exchange resin; a low density lipoprotein receptor inducer; clofibrate, fenofibrate, gemfibrizol; vitamin B6 and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; vitamin B12; an anti-oxidant vitamin; a beta-blocker; an angiotensin II antagonist; an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; a platelet aggregation inhibitor; a platelet aggregation inhibitor; a fibrinogen receptor antagonist; aspirin; a sulfonylurea; a biguanide,~~ a thiazolidinedione as an additional active agent ~~; an insulin sensitizer; a dehydroepiandrosterone; an antiglucocorticoid; a TNFα inhibitor; an α-glucosidase inhibitor; pramlintide; an insulin secretogogue; insulin; phenylpropanolamine, phentermine, diethylpropion, mazindol; fenfluramine; dexfenfluramine; phentiramine; a β3 adrenoceptor agonist agent; sibutramine; a gastrointestinal lipase inhibitor; a leptin; neuropeptide Y; enterostatin; cholecytokinin; bombesin; amylin; a histamine H3 receptor; a dopamine D2 receptor; melanocyte stimulating hormone; corticotrophin releasing factor; galanin; and gamma amino butyric acid (GABA)~~.

17. (Previously presented) A method reducing the risk of developing, or the risk of recurrence of, diabetes said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

18-20. (canceled)

21. (Previously presented) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.

22. (Previously presented) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal and reducing the cardiovascular complications of type II diabetes, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

23. (Currently amended) The method of claim 22 further comprising administering ~~an additional active agent selected from the group consisting of a sulfonylureas, a biguanides,~~ a thiazolidinedione as an additional active agent~~; an insulin sensitizer; a dehydroepiandrosterone; an antiglucocorticoids; a TNFa inhibitor; an a-glucosidase inhibitor; pramlintide; an insulin secretogogues; and insulin~~.

24-29. (canceled)

30. (Previously presented) A method for treating diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

31. (previously presented) A method of reducing the risk of developing, or the risk of recurrence of diabetes, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said method decreases plasma glucose levels.

32-33. (canceled)

34. (Previously presented) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases insulin resistance.

35. (canceled)

36. (Previously presented) A method for treating type II diabetes in a mammal and reducing the cardiovascular complications of type II diabetes, said method comprising administering to said mammal a therapeutically-effective amount of an LXR agonist, wherein said treatment decreases hyperglycemia.